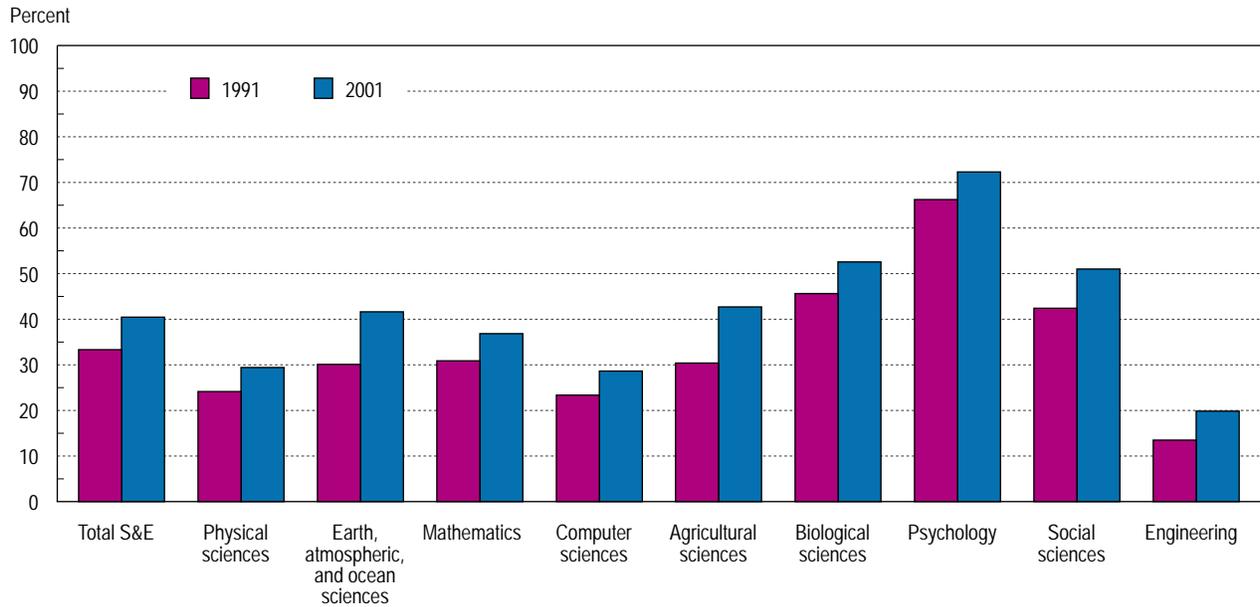


FIGURE D-1. Female share of S&E graduate students, by field: 1991 and 2001

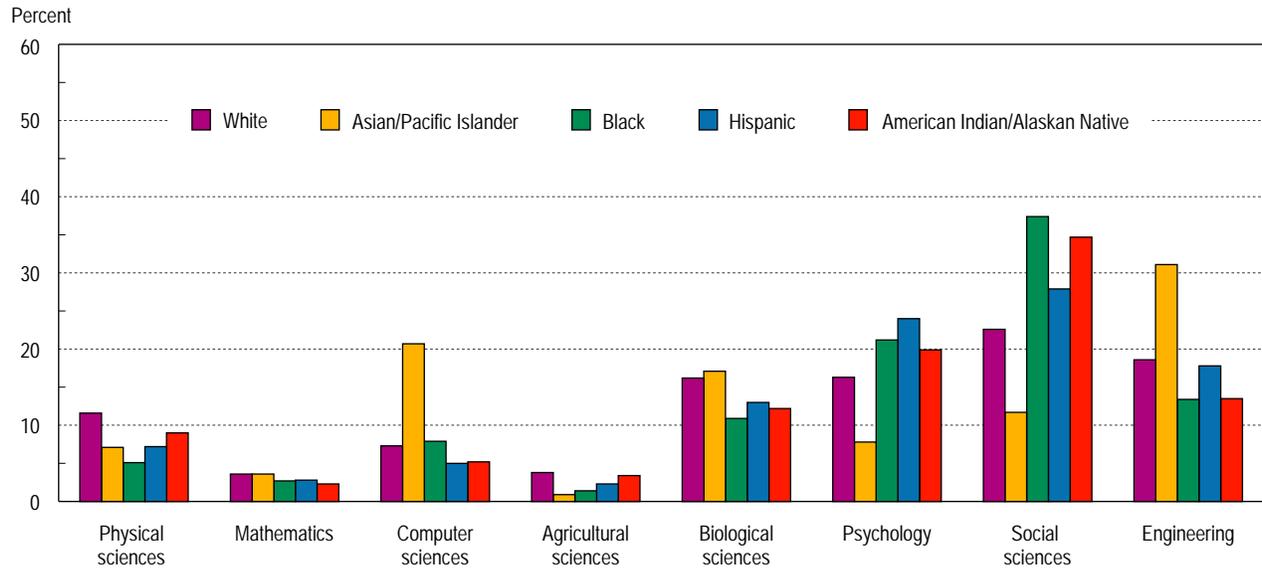


SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering, 1991 and 2001.

Females constituted a greater percentage of graduate students in S&E in 2001 (41 percent) than in 1991 (34 percent).

- Females accounted for more than half of all graduate students in some
- science fields: in 2001, for example, females made up 74 percent of the
- graduate students in psychology, 54 percent in biological sciences, and
- 52 percent in social sciences.
- Roughly 30-40 percent of the graduate students in most other science
- fields were female.
- Females accounted for 20 percent of graduate students in engineering
- and 30 percent of graduate students in computer sciences in 2001.

FIGURE D-2. Field distribution of S&E graduate students, by race/ethnicity: 2001



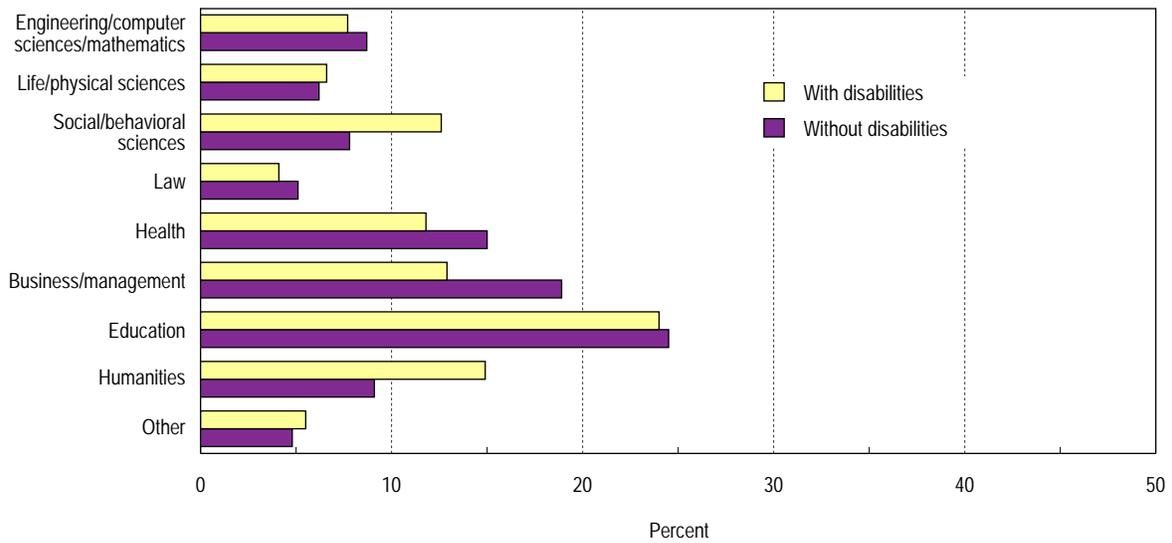
NOTES: Data are for U.S. citizens and permanent residents only. Physical sciences include earth, atmospheric, and ocean sciences.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering, 2001.

Asian/Pacific Islander S&E graduate students are distributed among S&E fields differently from graduate students of other racial/ethnic groups.

- In 2001, more than 50 percent of black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaskan Native graduate students and 39 percent of white students were in psychology or social sciences, compared to 20 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander students.
- Larger percentages of Asian/Pacific Islander graduate students than of other groups were in computer sciences, biological sciences, and engineering.

FIGURE D-3. Field distribution of graduate students, by disability status: 2000



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 2000.

Graduate students with disabilities differ somewhat from students without disabilities in their distribution across disciplines.

- Similar percentages of graduate students with and without disabilities were enrolled in graduate programs in three broad-field groups: engineering/computer sciences/mathematics; life/physical sciences; and education in 2000.
- A higher percentage of graduate students with disabilities than without disabilities were in social and behavioral sciences and in the humanities.